FROM PHILADELPHIA

CATCHING A TARTAR-THE GERMANS IN COUN CH-MORE PIPE-LAYING-DISCI PERIS THREATENED.

Pren. Our Own Correspondent, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1858. Parson Brownlow, the clerical bully from Tenbumanities as embodied in slaveholding, his antagenist being the Rev. Abram Pryne of Courtland County, N. Y., editor of The Central Reformer, The discussion opened on Tuesday evening, in presence of an audience of some 600 persons. many of our prominent men being present, but only a dezen women. The parson being afflicted read by another. But first came the correspondence between him and Mr. Pryne which led to this public display. It was a treat to hear it read. It seems that Mr. Pryne gave the challenge to discase. Thereupon the parson wrote to him asking. "What church are you connected with?" "Are you a white man, or a gentleman of color!" The last and most vital fact being ascertained, a long correspondence followed, touching the terms and place of the discussion. The parson opens the ball, and the speeches are limited to an hour each, the question being, "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated!" The whole debate is to be published under one cover. Mr. Browolow's

speech was an admirable condensation of the well-known scriptural sanction of Slavery. He de-nounced all who differed from him as vagabend philanthropists, but he kindly condescended to also denounce the foreign slave-trade. He said the States north of Mason & Dixon were never much of slave-holding communities, as the virtuous and pious people who have there were occupied chiefly with slave-stealing and slave-selling. It cost less and paid better. As to the Abolitionists, if he found any of them in heaven, he should think they get in by a fraud on the doorkeeper, or were let if se dead heads. The Abolitionists-pious withalwere nicely impaled for not letting the negroes go inte an omnibus, a rail-car, a steamboat cabin or a white church. They refuse even to have them buried in the same grave-yard. The negro dwellings in Philadelphia were infinitely worse than any slave-quarters he had ever seen; and such pleas as these were the staple of his address. It was tistened to with attention, and was sometimes applauded. Mr. Brownlow is probably fifty years old, of tall stature, cadaverous skin, ungainly features, and is evidently suffering from ill health. But, really, to look at him any one might be sworn

he was a slaveholder.

Mr. Pryne come forward as the Parson sat chunky sort of man, well put together, with black hair, and true clerical whiskers, in age out forty. He had not been ten minutes on h feet when it became evident to the audience that Parson Brownlow had caught a tartar, and get more than he bargained for, coming all the way to Philadelphis to boot. Mr. Pryne's address was most admirable, confounding by its pungency, and excertaining as the lash of the slave-driver. No description could do justice to it, nor to the anima-ted zeal with which he threw his whole soul into the subject. He is evidently an honest, conscien-tions man, and will do good wherever he opens his mouth. His elecution was very chaste correct, his gestures graceful, and he sat dow the close of his hour amid the hearty plaudits of the audience. But this was only the beginning of his triumphs. The second evening, a larger audience On this occasion the Parson seemed to be exthe Abolitionists and Northern people, Yankees in particular. But Mr. Pryne literally crushed him out. Why it seemed to me, that his head was a dictionary of statistics. He had facts and figures on every subject, North and South, with a fluency and point that astonished the audience. Certainly I never heard anything like it. He was cheered as to cause him to beg his hearers to cease, as they consumed too much of his boar. When he closed, the hall rang with deafening acclamations, and strangers rushed in crowds to shake hands and become better ac-

quainted with this eloquent champion of Freedom, It was a brilliant success. The genial clannishness of our German citizens was last week finely illustrated in a monster turnout and parade through the city, followed by a two day's festival in the suburbs, with music, banners, feasting and gymnastics, interspersed with enormous quantities of undiluted lager. It was the greatest German jubilee ever witnessed here, and pose of raising funds toward a monument to his memory. At least 10,000 men walked in promemory. At least 10,000 men walked in pro-cession, a fine, robust and highly respectable body. 20,000 Germans participated in the jubilee. ground was crowded with German women, old and young, with swarms of children. These great gatherings of adopted citizens are not so common here as in New-York, but the example set by you having now begun to be imitated, we shall have abundance of them. The German population of this city numbers 80,000, of whom some 9,000 are voters. They are in many respects a worthy class, sober, industrious, and prone to grow rich by savmg what they earn. Many of them are admirable mechanics. Their deposits in the various savings banks amount to an immense sum. They are banded together in numerous instances in the purchase of large tracts of lands in our vicinity, which they enter upon in a body, clear up and bring into cultivation. On a recent occasion a company of them bought some 75,000 acres of the oak land which lines the Camden and Athatic Railroad, some 30 miles from this city, in New-Jersey, paying \$5 per acre. They very soon rms of 20 acres each, the purchaser of each farm receiving a fine lot in a town adjoining, and paying \$300 for farm and lot. This enterprise is not three years old, and yet the town now contains 200 substantial brick houses; farms al round it have been grubbed, cleared, fenced in and brought into cultivation; brick-yards established steam-mills built, schools and churches erected, with the inevitable lager beer house, and all other appliances of a complete community concentrated apon ground which, before the railroad was made, could find no purchaser at a dollar an acre. The could find no purchaser at a dollar an acre. The holdings have more than doubled in value. Though this Egg Harbor City, as they call it, has shot up with all the suddenness of a Western town, yet the muste gravity of the German character has prevented any wild or dashing speculation. The ownern go on steadily but rapidly improving their farms, and, having once obtained the fee of twenty acres, evince no other ambition but to improve it.

This German settlement in the squalid scrub and pine region of New-Jersey is a memorable exam-ple of the wondrous efficiency of the principle of association. Buying lands by wholesale, settling it by wholesale, improvement by wholesale has to lowed as a pecessary consequence. The great dis play of last week is but another illustration of the gregarious disposition of the Germans, only on a be essentially a practical people, made up of a far better class than came among us thirt years ago. Thousands of them are highly edu-cated, while, as a general thing, all can read and write. They must also possess a taste for reading. else their numerous daily and weekly papers could not thrive so well. Some of these enjoy a large circulation, and are well supported by advertising. Many of their leaders are extremely able papers. rtunately, the name of Democrat, so he in Europe, is adhered to when they come here, and toe many of these immigrants fall innocently into the toils of that sham Democracy which is the

eurse of America.

It turns out as previously intimated, that we are net yet done with those iron pipes that went to Scotland to be manufactured. The contract was given to Laurence Myers of this city. intimated that Mr. Myers was only a stalking horse, Jones is said to be the real owner of the job, and that in reality he sub-let it to the Scotch manufacturer New-Jersey founders offered to make the pipes for less money, but were fobbed off with the

don't reach this country long after the Jerseyman agreed to deliver them. If Mr. Jones be the real agreed to deliver them. If Mr. Jones be the real beneficiary by this suspicious transaction, what have inferences irresistibly follow. Was it has made of taking pay for his support of the English swindle He was sturdy enough in opposing it, at the outset, but his knees became weak and tottering when the preach, has been holding a public discussion of the | for every abomination that Buchanan set before him. Verily, as Buchanan piped so Jones danced, and he will assuredly have his reward. This is a and he will asserted. Mr. Jones is believed to be humiliating spectacle. Mr. Jones is believed to be very wealthy—rich enough to be beyond the reach of so foul a temptation as this, and may be able to show that what is now on every one's tongue is untrue. Luckily he now stands tace to face with his constituents and will have, in a few weeks, to render an account and hear their verdict. The with brenchitis, was compelled to have his remarks amount of exasperation produced by this story is Col. Forney is growing rampant. His secreting speech at the Haskin jubilee having stirred up the bile of the Administration, The Union pitches into him savagely, using him quite as bad as it does Douglas. Forney turns short round and bids them all beware, as he can lift the curtain high enough to expose Buchanan in the cakedness of his moral tude. He only holds back until they have said all they mean to, thus: "I shall calmly await the accumulation of all the accusations of the Administration and its agents, when, in my own and in my own good time, I will prove all that I have written and spoken as to the gross betrayal of a great principle and a solemn pledge He can do it, and is respectfully solicited to make their feathers fly. His Press has turned out quite a successful enterprise, in spite of the dishearten-ing period chosen to establish it. But the Democrats have honestly sympathized in the repudiation of Lecompton to an extent sufficient to support with profit his expensive daily sheet. His laborare working out a sure result in Pennsylvania. His rue object evidently is to cause Douglas to be made President in 1860. Up to this time he has accomplished a great deal toward making him at least the nominee of the Democracy.

FROM BOSTON.

Properties Dwg Correspondent BOSTON, Sept. 13, 1858.

It has become a matter of some curlosity, though not of any great consequence, to know how Mr. Everett, Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Hillard, the Appletons, the Curtises, and other Old-Line Whigs who supported Fillmore for President and Luther V. Bell for Governor in 1856, are going to vote this year. The only data we have for estimating the strength of this class, are the election returns of 1856, from which it appears that they cast 7,000 votes for Dr. Bell, while 150,000 were cast for all others. In 1855 they cast 13,000 votes, and in 1854, 27,000. Thus you see that they lost about three-fourths of their strength between 1854 and 1856. Supposing them to have fallen off in a similar proportion since 1856, when they made their last appearance as a party, they would now number about 1,750. Let us be liberal, and allow them 2,000. The Courier is the exponent of the views of these men, and as it has lately come out for the Buchanan candidate for Governor, it has been, not unreasonably, supposed that they would follow in the same path. I neednot say that such a consummation as this is devoutly to be wished, but until the men speak, we have no right to state pos-itively what their position will be. I am inclined to think it will be premature to include Mr. Hillard among the supporters of Mr. Beach, for, although among the supporters of Mr. Beach, for, sincongar he is one of the editors of The Courier, yet Mr. Lunt is supposed to have the chief control of the politics of that paper. Mr. Hillard is very fully committed against the Democratic party. He is the author of the resolutions adopted by the Whig State Convention of 1856, the last one ever held in this State. These resolutions may, therefore, be considered the farewell address of the Whigs to their fellow-citizens throughout the State. I copy one or two of them to show what Whig doctrine

was two years ago:

"Resolved, That the opinious heretofore expressed by the Whig party of Massach setts, the the repeal of the Missauri Compromise, are still their opinious, only confirmed by time; and they helieve that the heree and dangerous elements of discret new its loose by that act an never be part to rest until that healing measure shall be practically refuncted, and the Territory, once solemnly dech ated to freedom, he received into the Union as a Free State.

as a Free State.

**Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the 'Union was formed to 'establish justice 'Resolved, That the 'Res "Resided, That the Unit was formed to "clashed police" insure domestic transpullity, aromate the prestrik welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to correleves and our posterity; and every Administration into whose hands the government of the remarky is intrusted is bound to observe these cardinal points of public darty in their policy. But the present administration has been furtherest to its trust in all these points, in its proceedings from first to hat in regard to the Territory of Kansas, which are the sole and sufficient cause of that sectional strife that to be a first or the control graphs; the other which is

Mr. Hillard not only wrote these resolutions, denounced the Democratic party as being the sole on, and said Mr. Bucause of the sectional agitati chanan was quite out of the question. Whips ould not support him except as an alternative to prevent disunion. I believe this is the last that has been heard from Mr. Hillard, in person, on national politics. It is not fair to presume that he is ready to support Mr. Beach.

ready to support Mr. Beach.

Mr. Winthrep, however, would seem to be committed to that side of the question. While Mr.

Hillard, in 1856, would vote for a Democrat only in case there was danger of dissolution of the Union taking any other course, Mr. Winthrop, in 1857, expressed his willingness to vote for anybody to de-Mr. Banks. In a letter to Col. Sever, dated October 16, he said, after stating his reasons for opposing Mr. Banks:

As there is no Whig candidate in the field. I am disposed to a for that one of the other candidates who stands the best need beating him. The brends with when I have arted defore seem to entertain the fullest confidence that Gov.

Mr. Winthrop, it is safe to say, hated Gardner as cordially as his Satanic Majesty is reputed to hate hely water, and though he had had three opportunities to vote for him, had steadily refused; but his cordial and invincible spite against Mr. Banks, and the Anti-Slavery men who were supporting him, was sufficient to induce him to take this ground. He would probably have preferred Beach on personal Grounds. This year h will have no excuse for not supporting him, and we await with interest his pronunciamento to that effect. This will be rather awkward for him, just as the Republicans seem to be taking up something of a conservative position, but there seems no help for it. As for Mr. Evereti, he attended the Pochet Celebration, and probably means to be reckoned on the Administration side. Mr. Stevenson, who wept scalding tears over Webster's defection from Free-Soil opinions, will probably go the same way.

It is by no means certain, however, that these men carry their old friends with them over to the mecratic side. There is a traditional hatred of the Democratic party among the old Boston Whigs. hich is not yet extinguished. The best opinion now seems to be that the Democrats will have car didates of their own in both the Boston districts, and that they will fail in both. An important indication of the way events are tending is found the fact that the Hon. A. H. Rice, late Mayor of Roston, who has been reckoned as a Hunke hig all along, has come out plumply on the Revention of that party, was chosen one of the Vice-Presidents, and took his seat, man-fashion, on the platform. Mr. Rice has not heretofore, for the last three years, at least, known to which party he dis His position is now, however, plain It is not singular that in the search after enough. It is available candidates, so strong a man in the popular estimation as Mr. Rice, should be looked to and spoken of as a candidate for Congress in the IVth District, now represented by Mr. Comins. Popular opinion had well-nigh settled down in favor of Mr. Amos A. Lawrence, but the advent of Mr. Rice makes things look a little dubious. It would be hard to say which would prove the strongest candidate; either would be pretty sure of an election. In the Vth District, Mr. Burlingame will be the Republican candidate, and Mr. John T. Heard, in all probability, his opponent. There is nothing new

Some things occurred at the Republican State

Now let us watch this transaction to the end, and of its proceedings, and which, indeed, derive meet see if the excuse is honest, and if the Scotch pipes of their importance from events which have taken place within a few days.

In the first place you must know that one of the chief topics of political discussion here, is the probability of Mr. Summer's resignation of his seat in the Senate, and of Gov. Banks's election to the va-cant scat. The moment that Mr. Summer resigns, if he does resign, a strong opposition will spring up in the Republican party to the project of electing Governor B. Probably this opposition will not avail much, but it will serve to aggravate the discontent which is now prevailing in the party. A troduced by a delegate from Boston, expressing a desire that Mr. Summer should not resign. This, by a process arranged beforehand, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. It did not make its appearance in the Convention again, but instead of it, the two following resolutions came along con-

far as possible a centeral tattendance upon the begin left is in session, and thus continue, what has been egun under the administration of Gov. Banks, the well begin under the administration of Gov. Banks, to the of short sessions. Resolved, That we would express our high appreciation

globale services of our Senators in the Congress of ed Singles, then Charles Service, the gh-senators from the broad Arlants—see-king in foreign and for the pet of health, impaired by refine vicence in the Senate H-acter analysised affection, our than regard, and our cone

these resolutions contained a hint to Mr. Summer to resign his seat, and that this was the purpose of the resolution. The Bee, one of the Editors of which was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, promptly denied this, but the matter makes a good deal of talk. It is very certain that however proper the resolution is, in itself, there was no oc-casion for passing it, and that if the Convention had discovered that it was capable of being turned against Mr. Summer, they would have hooted it out of the hall in an instant. What makes the matter of the hall in an instant. What makes the matter particularly awkward is the fact that the resolution came from Gov. Banks himself. Thus additional point is likely to be given to The Post's suggestion. The whole affair is unfortunate in many respects. Mr. Sumner, if he sees the resolution without any accompanying explanation, may believe that it was aimed at him by the Convention, which it certainly was not, whatever may have been the motives of those who introduced it. It is not probable that Mr. Somner will resign; certainly no considerable number of his party desire him to do so, unless he should himself become fully satisfied that he could not advantageously continue to fill the office.

CALEB CUSHING IN THE FIELD.

NEWBURYPOUT Sept. 13, 1858. Since I last wrote, the American Republican Convention has met, and, as we expected, renominated entire the present State ticket for reelection. This result, under the circumstances, is the more gralifying. as it was confidently predicted by our opponents that a harmonious union could not be effected, even in Mas achusetts, among the opponents of the present corrupt and debased National Administration. But such a union has been effected, and the result will be a compiete aunihilation of Hunkerism in the State. And it only remains for us to effect a similar union in all our Congressional Districts to keep the Old Bay State in Congressional Districts to keep the Ola Bay State in the future, as she is now, manimous for Freedom. Some of the appointments of Gov. Banks are not altogether satisfactory to his friends in this section. For instance, that of Cheate, a young lawyer of Salem, in the place of Howe, as Judge of Probate and Insolvency. Judge Howe filled his office with great acceptance to the people, and it was generally ex-pected he would be reappointed under the new law of last Winter; but, for some anexplained reason, he acceptance to the model be reappointed under the new law or last Winter; but, for some usexplained reason, he was set aside, and Choate abpointed in his place.

Other appointments might be named, but the worst of all was that of Burnham of "Shanghae" notoriety, as Liquor Commissioner. Burnham is evidently determined to make all profit possible out of his office for himself and the State.

In Newburyport, a city of scarcely ten thousand possible there are twenty-seven of these legalited runs.

In Newburyport, a city of scarcely ten thousand people, there are twenty-seven of these legalized runshops, dealing out day by day their poisonous mixtures. One of these agents boasts of selling more than a barrel of liquor a day regularly for sedicand and mechanical purposes. Such a wanton violation of decency, and in fact of law, is a disgrace to the city and the State, and should be severely punished. But nothing can be hoped for, while the "Cushing family" are permetted to control the city.

Lust December the issue was fairly made up on this liquor question in Newburyport—the Runn and Hunker interest supporting Cushing, a brother of Calebie (and who, it is said, materially aided his election by liberally dispensing the necessaries), against the Temperance men with Colby, the able and excellent editor of The Hecald, at their head. The Runnmies and Hunkers heat, but by means that would hardly bear a day light servitiny. Such a state of things will not always continue. The Temperance party will succeed in the light scrutiny. Such a state of things will not always continue. The Temperance party will succeed in the majority, the "Cushing fam.

Our Congressional canvass goes on as actively as ever—the friends of the respective candidates claiming the nomination for their lavorite on the ground of fitness or locality. Rumor says Upham is withdrawn. ong the nomination for their favorite on the ground of threes or locality. Rumor says Uphani is withdrawn and is aiding Alley, whose prospects had lately grow rather gloomy. And, in fact, from the start, Alley hu been rather weak, and has sadly needed support Possibly he may obtain the nomination, although is sat present a long way behind his competitors in to race. One thing is certain; wheever obtains the nomination will be fully committed, not only to Free day, but sheet of the second in congruint ratio. dom, but also to the almost equally important poliof protection to the almost equally important joinsy of protection to the industrial pursuits of the country What we need is such a modification of the existing tariff as will secure adequate protection to American manufactures. This may be done by assessing heavy duties on stricks entering into home consumption an manufacture. Massachusetts is almost unanimous to such a revision of the tariff, and her representative will actively support it. The present depression of commerce and manufactures has convinced some of our Democratic friends in this section that protection is the only policy that brings thrift and permanent prespectly to all classes, the poor as well as the rich. Since I last wrete the movements of the Hunkers have become more apparent. Gen. Cussing as the rich. Since I last wrete the movements of the Hunkers have become more apparent. Gen. Cushin is to be the candidate and Rafus Choute will stum ne district in his behnif. This is delightfully cool an freshing! Rafus Choate who has such a horror of geopraphical lines," and "passionate manifestics to make an effort to save this, his native district, the eldest and strongest Anti-Slavery district in the State from the ruinous influence of the glittering and some ing generalities, published in a passionate man-fasto' some eight years ago. Well, we shall be happy to hear him, but I fear he will make sorry work of it, as we should be quite likely to quote for his benefit some spacehes made by him, as well as Gen. Cushing, some years ago, when their manhood had not quite desome years ago, when their manhoss had not quite de-serted them, and when even they dared speak the sen-timents of "Old Massachusetts," Trank God! the scepter has departed from such men, and the blood that cannonized Lexington and Banker Hill still throb-in the heart of the old Commonwealth. Let them combine, and bring their men, small and great, we will meet them and for their pains give them a "crushing" defeat in November.

JOHN H. W. HAWKINS, THE TENTERANCE RE FORMER. - We referred some days since to the death of John H. W. Hawkins, the temperance lecturer, who eighteen years ago, inaugurated the most remarkable reformatory movement of our day. Since that time has labored diligently and faithfully in the cause of Valley, Pa., to pass the summer and recruit. He was here seized with sudden illness, which seemed much like Asiatic cholers, and died in a few hours on the 26th of August, within a month of his 61st birth-day, He has left behind him a widow and three childrenthe former and one of the latter, his well-known daughter Hannah, in entirely dependent electrostance His son the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, we understand engaged on a biography of his father, from a volumi nous correspondence and journals left in his hands, and from this source it is hoped that a sufficient provision may be made for the widow and daughter. It is not unlikely that so distinguished an advocate of Temper ance may find other biographers, but as all his paper are in the hands of his son, who has, we understand, ample ability for his task, no ether life than his is likely to be anthentic or of much value.

No. LXVII. THE KREMLIN.

Kremlin is its Kaaba. Within its ancient walls is gathered all that is holiest in religion or most galleries are introduced, which, again, differ in was through and really there was less diversity cherished in historical tradition. Kiev and Nov- style and ornament as much as the towers them- visage, costume and character among the pleton gored retain but a dim halo of their fermer same selves. The interior walls are covered with a gro- above than among the human beings below. gored retain but a dim halo of their fermer sales selves. The interior was a consisting of flower-pots, was a wonderful crowd! I could have pedied at kingdome of which they were the centers had thisties, roses, vines, birds, beasts and scroll-work, the representatives of fifty nations and the fact correct to exist before the foundation of Russian twined together in inextricable confusion, as we stamp of three centuries. The singing was midpower. On the hill of the Kremiin was first planted often see in Byzantine capitals and friezes. power. On the hill of the Kremini was first planted often see in Hyzantine capital and the Leading the sweetness and purity of the boy soprane that mighty tree whose branches overshadow the The interior of the Cathedral is no less curious the sweetness and purity of the boy soprane. continents. The fact that Tartar, Swede and than the cutside. Every tower incloses a chapel, swelled and sank like a chorus of angels had Frenchman have laid their axes at its very root, so that twelve or fifteen saints here have their through the fitful guests of a storm. Deretical without being able to lop off a single bough, though shrines under one roof, yet enjoy the tapers, the music nowhere receives such glorious expressions the world awaited its fall, only endears this spot the more to the Russian people and strengthens private, no one interfering with the other. The their superstitious faith in the Divine protection chapels, owing to their narrow bases and great vouchsafed to it. The Tartar planted his crescent hight, resemble flues. Their sides are covered on its holy spires, and there it still glitters, but with sacood frescoes and all manner of ornamental dimly lighted, however, the gold is not segarage. under the conquering cross, Napoleon housed in its ancient palace, and a thousand of his cannon are the diminishing shaft, the colossal face of Christ, now piled in the court-yard. Its very gates are: the Virgin, or the protecting Saint, stares down protected by miracles, and the peasant from a de- upon you from the hollow of the capping dome. tant province enters them with much the same. The central tower is 120 feet high, while the diafeeling as a Jewish pilgrim enters the long-lost

City of Zion. The Kremlin hill stands very nearly in the center of the city. It is triangular in form, the longest theories of Chimneys. side facing the Moskva, about a mile in circumference and somewhat less than a hundred feet in hight. Adjoining it on the east is the Kitai Gorod Gate of the Redeemer. This is even more pecu-(Chinese City), still inclosed within its ancient Harly sacred than the chapel of the Herian Mother. walls. The original walls of the Kremlin were Over the hollow arch hangs a picture of the Savior, built by Demetrius Donskoi, in the fourteenth which looks with benignity upon the Russians, but jewels. The body is wrapped in cloth of gold, century, and though frequently repaired, if not breathes fire and thunder upon their focs. The and a cushion covers the face. The attended wholly rebuilt, since that time, they still retain their Tartars, so says tredition, have been driven back priest was about to remove this cushion, when our ancient character. Rising directly from the again and again from this gate by miraculous re-Moskva, at the foot of the bill, on the southern sistance, and, though the French entered at last, side, they climb it at either end, and crown it on all their attempts to blow it up were vain. The are ranked among the holiest in Moscow, and are all other sides. Thus, when you stand on the opposite bank of the river, you see before you the its picture, but of lesser sanctity. Here the means certain that they belong to the true Den. long notched wall, interrupted with picturesque | French succeeded in cracking the arch, as far as trius. Tartar towers, like an antique frame to the green the picture-frame, where the rent suddenly stopped. slope of the hill, whose level top bears aloft its No man dare pass through the Gate of the Recrown of palaces, churches and towers. This is deemer without uncovering his head-not even the the only general view one gets of the Kremlin, Emperor. The common Russians commence at although its clustered golden domes are visible twenty paces off, and very few of them pass from almost every part of the city. There was through the Red Square, on their way to and from formerly a lake-like most around the northern side of the hill; but Alexander I. drained and planted it, and it is now a pleasant garden.

The main entrance is at the north-eastern angle. them the notable sights of the Kremlin, in the or- distance, the object of reverence. der in which they meet us. We shall not enter, gate, to inspect more closely a little chapel, or rather shrine, built against the wall, between the two arch-ways. Before the shrine is a platform, througed with a bare-headed crowd, whose heads themselves. Every one who passes, going in or out, does the same, and many an officer, grave citipresses through the throng and falls on his knees before the hely picture inside the sanctuary. We press in, among hackmen, beggars, merchants and high officials, all so intent on their manipulations that they do not even see us, and finally reach a niche lighted with silver lamps, before a screen dazzling with gold, silver and precious stones. A away and beyond them glitters the southern part. The plain exterior of the building gives so hint of high-born lady in silk and lace and a lousy-bearded of the wonderful city-a vast semicircle of red. the splendors within. I have seen all the palaces serf are kneeling side by side and kissing with pas- green and gold. I know not when this picture is of Europe (with the exception of the Escarial), sionate devotion the glass cover over a Byzantine mother and child, of dark mulatto complexion, sunshine when the shadows of clouds soften its possible magnificence is so subservient to god whose hands and faces alone are visible through piercing colors and extinguish half its reflected taste, as here. Inlaid floors, of such beautiful &their gilded and jeweled mantles. This is the fires, when evening wraps it in a violet mist, resign and such precious wood, that you tread use "Iberian Mother of God"-a miraculous picture. painting it with sober tints, or when it lies pale and them with regret; capitals, cornices and cellarwhich, after working wonders in Georgia and on gray, yet sprinkled with points of silver light, un- soffits of gold; walls overlaid with fluted at Mount Athos, has for the last two hundred years | der the midnight moon. been the protectress of the Moscovites. Her aid At the foot of the tower stands on a granite soft gleam of many-tinted marbles, combine to much real devotion.

Once within the Sunday Gate, we see before us on our right towers the gray wall of the Kremlinfor, although on the hill, we are not yet fairly within the sacred citadel-while on the left, parallel to it, is the long, low front of the Gostianoi Door, or Great Baznar. In the center of the square is a bronze monument to Minim and Pojarski, the Russian heroes, who in 1610 aroused the people, stormed Moscow and drove out Vladislas of Poland, who had been called to the throne by the Boyards. But for this act the relative destiny of the two powers micht have been reversed. The Russians, therefore, deservedly honor the memory of the sturdy butcher of Nijni Novgorod, who, like the Roman Ciceronaccio, seems to have been the master-spirit of the Revolution. He is represented as addressing Polarski, the General, who sits before him. listening, one hand on his sword. The figures are colossal, and full of fire and vigor. A short distance beyond this monument is a small circular platform of masonry, which is said to have been a throne, or public judgment seat, of the early Proceeding down the aware to its southern ex-

tremity, we halt at last before the most astonishing structure our eyes have ever beheld. What is it -a church, a pavilion, or an immense toy! All the colors of the rainbow, all the forms and combinafions which straight and curved lines can produce, are here compounded. It seems to be the product of some architectural kaleidoscope, in which the most incongruous things assume a certain order and system, for surely such another bewildering pile does not exist. It is not beautiful, for Beauty requires at least a suggestion of symmetry. and here the idea of proportion or adaptation is Temperance, devoting hierself, of late particularly, to the advocacy of a Probibitory Law. Worn out with work, he had gone to his son's, the Rev. Win. Geo. Hawkins, Rector of St. John's Church, Paquen purposed incongruity of the building is seen in the wholly lost. Neither is the effect offensive, because

This is the Cathedral of St. Basil, built during the reign of Ivan the Terrible, who is said to have been so charmed with the work, that he caused the eyes of the architect to be blinded, to prevent him from ever building another such. The same story, however, is told of various buildings, clocks and pieces of mechanism, in Europe, and is doubtless false. Examining the Cathedral more closely, we find it to be an agglomeration of towers, no two of which are alike, either in hight, shape or any other particular. Some are round, some square, some

excuse that they wasted too much time to do it in. | Convention which I did not mention in my account | RAVARD TAYLOR IN NORTHERY EUROPE. spire, another in a cone, and others in bulging suints are painted on the walls, and seem to foot; domes of the most fantastic pattern—twisted in a golden sky. And not saints alone, but—strucspiral bands of yellow and green like an ancient to say-classic philosophers and historians. The Moslem turban, vertically ribbed with green and equides and Plutarch, in company with St. 4: silver, checkered with squares of blue and gold, theny and Jerome! There are said to be 2.00 siver, checkered with squares of blue and gold, the squares in this church, which is much more than covered with knobbed scales, like a pine-cone, or figures in this church, which is much more than Moscow is the Mesca of the Russians, the with everlapping leaves of crimson, purple, gold the number of worshipers who can find plan.

> incense and the prayers of their worshipers in in the Russian churches. painting on a golden ground, and as you look up and, in place of the army of saints, there are meter of the chapel inside it cannot be more than moldering pails of cloth or velvet, each one thirty feet at the base. I cannot better describe this singular structure than by calling it the Apo-

Let us now turn back a few steps, and pass through the Kremin wail by the Spass Vorota, or other entrance, the Gate of St. Nicholas, has also most devoutly worshipped, although it is by to the Moskva, without turning toward the gate, bowing and crossing themselves. This is not the only shrine in Moscow whose holiness irradiates a wide circle around it. I have frequently seen men perthrough a double-towered portal, called the Sun- forming their devetions in the market-place or the day Gate. As I propose acting as a valet de place middle of the street, and, by following the direction for my fellow-traveler-readers. I shall describe to of their eyes, have discovered, at a considerable

At last we tread the paved court of the Kremtherefore, without pausing a moment before this lin. Before us rises the tower of Ivan Veliki. whose massive, sturdy walls seem to grean under its load of monster bells. Beyond it are the Cathedral of St. Michael, the Church of the Assumption and the ancient church of the Tzars, all are continually bobbing up and down as they cross erowded with tiaras of gilded domes. To the right rises another cluster of dark-blue, pear-shaped domes, over the House of the Holy Synod, while zen or resplendent lady descends from the droshky, the new Palace (Granovitaya Palata), with its heavy French front and wings, above which

"The light aerial gallery, golden railed, Burns like a fringe of fire,"

fills up the background. The Tartar towers of are not less sacred, to Russian eyes. The pales the Kremlin wall shoot up, on our left, from under | doors open to the special permit presented by Col. the edge of the platform whereon we stand, and Claxton, and we ascend the broad, noble staircase. most beautiful-when it blinds you in the glare of but I cannot now recall one in which the highest

is intoked by high and low, in all the circumstances pedestal the Trar Kolokol, or Emperor of Bells, make this a truly Imperial residence. The grad of life, and I doubt whether any other shrine in whose renown is world-wide. It was east by order hall of St. George, all in white and gold, is literalthe world is the witness of such general and so of the Empress Anne in 1730, but was broken by incrusted with ornamental carved-work; that of seven years afterward, through the burning of the St. Alexander Nevsky is sumptuous in blue and wooden tower in which it hung. It is a little over the long Krasnoi Ploshad, or Red Square, stretch. 21 feet in hight, 22 feet in diameter at the bottom. ing southward to the bank of the Moskva. Close weighs 120 tuns, and the estimated value of the gold, silver and copper contained in it is \$1,500,000. In one of the lower stories of the tower hangs another bell cast more than a century before the Tzar | tire of this unwonted splendor, nor does it seem Kelekel, and weighing 64 tuns. Its iron tongue is swung from side to side by the united exertions of three men. It is only rung thrice a year, and when it speaks all other bells are silent. To those who stand near the tower, the vibration of the air is said to be like that which follows the simultaneous discharge of a hundred cannon. In the other stories hang at least forty or fifty bells, varying in weight | ror himself, in which the furniture is very plain from 36 tuns to a thousand pounds: some of them are one-third silver. When they all sound at once, everything topsy-turvy. Officers were busy is as on Easter morn, the very tower must rock on its taking an inventory of the furniture, even to the foundation. In those parts of Russia where the smallest articles, in order that a stop may be put Eastern Church is predominant, no other sect is to the wholesale plunder which has been carried so allowed to possess bells. In Austria the same pro- in the imperial household, since the death of Peter hibition is extended to the Protestant churches. | the Great. The dishonesty of Russian officials is The sound of the bellis a part of the act of worship, a matter of universal notoriety, and Alexander II. and therefore no heterodox tongue, though of iron, is doing his part to check and punish it. He has must be permitted to preach false doctrine to half not been the slightest sufferer. During the com-

The Empress Anne seems to have had a fondness for monster castings. Turning to the right, found! Thousands of yards of crimson cloth, for into an adjoining court-yard, we behold a tre- nished on the same occasion, have disappeared, and mendous piece of artillery, familiarly known as the enormous charges appear in the bills, for articles "pocket-piece" of this Tzarina. The diameter which were never bought at all. All Moscow's of the bore is three feet, but it is evident that the now laughing over one of these discoveries, which gun never could have been used. It was no doubt made for show, from the bronze of captured can-strict ideas of propriety in relating it. In the sale non. In the same court are arranged the spoils of of the Empress were fifty chosen Ladies of House 1812, consisting of nearly a thousand cannon, who, of course, were lodged and entertained French and German. They are mostly small field- the Imperial expense. When the bills came to be pieces, and hence make but little display, in spite settled it was found that, in furnishing theleof their number. The Turkish and Persian guns, chambers of these fifty ladies, 4,500 utensits of some of which are highly ornamented, occupy the useful character had been purchased, or silve opposite side of the court, and are much the finest | than minery apiece! of all the trophics here.

We will now enter the churches in the palace minutest details, and where there is an accidental court. They are but of moderate dimensions, and rear wing of the building. It is very much in the resemblance in form, it is balanced by a difference very plain, outwardly, except in their crowns of ar-shining golden domes. Undoubtedly they were fantastic, and covered with a painted tange of once painted in the style of the Cathedral of St. | serolls, vines, flowers and birds. The spartness Basil, but the rainbow frescoes are now covered with a uniform coat of whitewash. One is therefore all the more dazzled by the pomp and glare of the interior. The walls, the five domes, resting on poleon watched the progress of the fire, the sight four tall pillars at their intersections, the pillars after his arrival in Moscow. On the ancient tables themselves, everything but the floor, is covered stand the treasure-chests of Tzar Alexis-free with a conting of flashing gold; the ikenostast, or large boxes of massive gold, covered with inscripscreen before the Holy of Holies, is of gilded silver and rises to the roof; the altars are of massive the chests, what must have been the treasure! silver, and the shrine-pictures are set in a blaze of But really, before one gets through with the Kres-

The choir was anseen, behind the silver server, and

The Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, but a few paces distant from that of the Assum tion, resembles it in its internal structure. It is ment large frescoes of Henven, Heil, Judgment, 4. On the floor, arranged in rows, are the sarcopter of the early Tzars, from Ivan L to Alexis, father Peter the Great. They are covered with due. scribed with his name. In the middle of the church, in a splendid silver coffin, is the body of a boy seven or eight years of age, which is mive. sally believed to be that of the young Demetrics, the last prince of the race of Rurik, who was put to death by Boris Gudonoff. The lid of the coffin is open, and on the inner side is a portrait of the boy, in a frame of massive gold, stelded with guide whispered to me. "You are expected to be the forehead," and I turned away. These relea Close at hand is the House of the Holy Synod,

and as we are accompanied by our obliging Consul, Col. Clayton, to whom all doors are open, we are admitted into the sanctuary where are preserved the robes worn by Russian Patriarchs during the last six hundred years, as well as the silver in containing the sacred oil, used for solemn senments throughout the whole Empire. The robes are of the heaviest silk, inwoven with gold ad silver thread, and so sown with jewels that they would stand stiff upright with their own riches. The Patriarchs seem to have had had an especial fondness for pearls, of which, in some instance, the embroidered figures are entirely composed. In strong contrast to these dazzling vestments as the coarse brown hat and mantle of the patrices Nichon. The holy oil is preserved in thirty-time jars, which, as well as the larger vessels und in preparing it, are of massive silver. About two gallons a year are necessary to supply Rusia. The council hall of the Holy Synod is in the same building. It is evidently the ancient place of asembly -a long low room, with sacred frescoes on a golden ground, and raised seats along the wall for the principal personages. Let us now turn from the sacred to the security

sights of the Kremlin, although some of the latter giant candelabra of silver and malachite, and the gold: of St. Wladimir in crimson and gold: while in that of St Flizabath the walls are not only overlaid with gold, and the furniture of massive silver, but in the center of every door is a Maltese cross, formed of the largest diamonds! The eye does not difficult to dwell even in such dazzling halls. In a lower story is the banqueting-hall, hung with crimson velvet, studded with golden engles. Herethe Emperor feasts with his publes on the day of coronation-the only occasion on which it is used. The dwelling rooms are fitted up with equal

magnificence, except those occupied by the Empeand serviceable. In some of these rooms we four nation, 40,000 lamps were bought for the illumintion of the Kremlin, and now, not one is tole is too amusing not to tell, although I may offer

A part of the ancient Palace of the Tranthat was left by fire and Frenchmen-forms the style of the Cathedral of St. Basil-irregulat, of the Trarina and children, the private chapel audience-room, and teressa or inclosed baleony, and still quite perfect. From the latter, it is said, No tions in the old Slavonian character. If such were bexagonal, some octagonal: one ends in a pyramidal diamonds, emeralds and rubies. A multitude of lin, gold and jewels become drugs. You still de-